FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Protection to Coal Miners.

COMPELLING WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

EVANS CLAIMS.

Resolution for Collection.

LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.

McClure-Gray Case.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Evidence in Libel Cases.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1872.

SENATE.

PROTECTION OF COAL MINERS.

The bill protecting the labor of miners in bituminous coal regions was reported with an amendment striking out the fourth section, which embraces a penal clause.

The bill providing for the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines was reported *stet* committed.

COMPELLING WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for the punishment of witnesses who refuse or neglect to appear and testify before legislative Committed He observed that there were a number of investigating committees raised by the Legislature at this session, and great difficulty was experienced, because of the inability to make witnesses appear without applying to the Senate for attachments, and they had recently applied for a requisition on another state for a person who had left Pennsylvania to avoid being examined before the committee, but were refused because the law was defective. He called up this bill, which provides that persons neglecting or refusing to appear and testify for any legislative committee, after the serving of a subpœna, and any persons who are or may be in contempt for neglecting or refusing to testify, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and imprisoned one year or a fine of one thousand dollars, or either at the discretion of the court convicting.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment reducing the imprisonment to six months, which was adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill protecting practitioners of medicine and surgery against unfounded law suits.

By Mr. PETRIKEN, compelling railroad companies to provide enclosed cars for the protection of conductors and other employes on freight trains.

By Mr. WHITE, regulating the sale of drugs and poisons in Pennsylvania, which authorizes the governor to appoint an examining board of two physicians and one druggist.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to collect from the United States certain moneys heretofore improperly paid, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, through its accounting officers, did, on the 28th day of October, 1868, adjudicate and settle a claim of the State of Pennsylvania against said Government by which the sum of $150,654.46 was found to be due to the State, and on that day a warrant in favor of the Governor of Pennsylvania for that sum was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasury of the United States, and

WHEREAS, They did also, on the 27th day of August, 1870, adjust and settle another account of said State against said Government, upon which a balance was found to be due to the State of $136,846.09, for which on that day a warrant was in like manner drawn in favor of the Governor of the State upon the Treasurer of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, For both of said warrants drafts were drawn in due form in favor of John W. Geary, Governor, or order, which said drafts were not endorsed by said Governor, nor were the moneys paid to him by the Treasurer of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The moneys aforesaid were paid to George O. Evans, alleged to be special agent and attorney in fact, and he alone endorsed the same, and

WHEREAS, Said moneys have never reached the Treasury of Pennsylvania, but have been embezzled by said Evans and others say-and-sundry under him, and

WHEREAS, The acts of Congress regulating the payment of warrants or claims upon the United States require that all powers of attorney or other authority for receiving the payment of any such claim shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same shall be made and executed after the allowance of such claim, as ascertainment of the amount due, and the issues of a warrant for the payment thereof, and the moneys aforesaid were paid in plain violation of the requirements of said acts of Congress, and by reason of such payment the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath never received the moneys aforesaid; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect from the United States Government the payment of money justly payable to this Commonwealth upon settlements herein before named, as ascertained to be due and payable, and to take such other steps in regard thereto as may lead to the payment of the moneys aforesaid into the treasury of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BILLINGFELT suggested that this Legislature would surely call Evans an embezzler His case was now in a court, of justice where that question would be adjudged.

Mr. WALLACE responded that he was in favor of calling things by their right names.

After further discussion the resolution was passed finally by a *viva voce* vote.

REPITTING THE HALLS.

Mr. MUMMA offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report on the subject of the expediency of refitting the halls of the Senate and House, that the Senate might act upon the bills.

On the promise of Mr. Billingfelt that the committee would make a partial report to-morrow, the resolution was laid on the table.

WOMEN'S EARNINGS.

Mr. ANDERSON'S bill securing separate earnings to married women was passed finally.

ALLOWING CRIMINALS TO TESTIFY.

Mr. DUCHERT called up his bill providing that in criminal trials not above the grade of misdemeanor the person charged shall be a competent witness; but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not be construed against him; but not in cases of perjury or forgery. Passed.

ACTIONS OF DOWER.

Afternoon Session.—The bill relating to the actions of dower, extending the act of 1865 to actions where the plaintiff died before the passage of said act, was passed.

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.

The bill from the House preventing the sale or giving away of liquor on election days during the hours in which the polls are open came up, the Senate Committee having struck out the provision prohibiting the giving of liquor on that day by any person, thus amending the provisions alone to dealers and saloon keepers.

Mr. DAWES, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by prohibiting only one, including the candidates, from giving intoxicating drinks. Agreed to, and subsequently reconsidered, when Mr. STRANG moved to amend by confining the prohibition to persons keeping public houses and drinking places, licensed or unlicensed.

Mr. HUMPHREYS offered another amendment, that the prohibition shall be for one week previous to the election. Disagreed to.

Mr. Strang's amendment was adopted and the bill as as amended passed finally—ayes 18, nays 10.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

The bill authorizing the gas and water companies incorporated by the Commonwealth to increase this capital stock, and sell and transfer the same in payment of improved machinery and property for the purpose of carrying out the objects of their organization, was passed.

THE M'CLURE-GRAY CASE.

The resolution allowing the McClure-Gray Committee to sit in Philadelphia from to-day to the end of next week was passed.

EVIDENCE IN LIBEL CASES.

Mr. GRAHAM again called up his bill admitting truth in evidence in libel cases concerninll regularly established newspapers and periodicals; but Mr. WHITE having an amendment in preparation the bill was again laid over.

EXTENDING THE SESSION.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a joint resolution extending the legislative session to April 16th, which, after a long discussion, Mr. White opposing, passed—18 to 11.

HOUSE.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Public bills being in order, the act for the reorganization of the National Guard was considered in Committee of the Whole. The first section of the bill makes all able bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five liable to military duty, except United States soldiers, lunatics, paupers vagabonds, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney, Auditor and Surveyor Generals, Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks of Courts, Prothonotaries, Registers, Recorders, District Attorneys and ministers of the Gospel.

Mr. COOPER moved to strike out the first section and insert the following: That all militia taxes imposed by the State are hereby repealed.

During the debate which ensued a large number of members of the Society of Friends were present.

Mr. Cooper's amendment was lost by 28 to 48, and the bill made the special order for the 20th.

PASSED.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution for the collection of moneys paid to George O. Evans; also the Senate bill punishing witnesses refusing to appear before Legislative Committees.

NASHVILLE.

Raid on Distillers.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—A detachment of Federal soldiers, sent out under the auspices of Superintendent Emory, returned to-day, after an absence of ten days. They made a raid upon illicit distillers in Coffee and Lincoln counties, in this State, and in Jackson county, Ala., breaking up nineteen distilleries and capturing a large amount of property and five prisoners.

CONGRESS.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The Civil Service Question Considered—Reimbursing Allegheny County, Pa.—Maritime Commerce—Three Per Cent. Certificates—Change of Projected Railway—Charges Against the Secretary of the Navy—Grant to the Central Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1872.

SENATE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis and Little Rock, Arkansas.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that after the pending appropriation bill was disposed of he would call up the Chicago relief bill.

IMMIGRATION AND TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to make a thorough inquiry into the subject of immigration and treatment of emigrants on their arrival in this country, and also into quarantine and health regulations at the chief ports in the United States.

Mr. COLE suggested that the inquiry had better extend to the treatment of emigrants by railroad companies.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would be unnecessary and expensive for the committee to visit all the chief ports, and

Mr. CONKLING suggested that they should go only to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the bill having been reported from the Committee of the Whole. The amendments made in committee were concurred in, except that reserved to be voted on separately.

REIMBURSING ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., asking Congress to reimburse them in the amount of $31,586 paid by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to secure an additional width of the channel span of the bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, so as to prevent the obstruction of the river commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DISPOSING OF MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, lying east of the Mississippi river, which was passed.

MARITIME COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a memorial of the National Board of Trade asking the passage of a law authorizing American citizens to purchase foreign built ships and register them for service under the American flag in our foreign maritime trade; also that all articles of foreign product needed for subsistence on vessels engaged in the foreign trade or in the sailing or repairing of steam ships or sailing vessels may be withdrawn free of duty from bonded warehouses, and provide for the return to American registry of all tonnage alienated during the war to foreign flags, as the owners may desire. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment authorizing the employment of forty additional clerks of class 1 in the Land Office was laid on the table.

The question being on the amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President in putting in force the civil service reform regulations,

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike it out and substitute the following: "All laws or parts of laws under which the present Civil Service Rules were promulgated on application of the President of the United States are hereby repealed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried—yeas 40, nays 17. The Republicans who voted against laying Mr. Carpenter's substitute on the table were Messrs. Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Ritchcock, Hamilton (Texas), Kellogg, Logan, Osborn, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsay, West and Wilson. The only Democrats who voted against it were Messrs. Blair, Cooper and Saulsbury.

The question then recurred on the original amendment appropriating $50,000 for this purpose.

Mr. THURMAN said he hoped the operation of the scheme recommended by the Civil Service Commission would be confined to Washington, New York, and some of the large cities where reform was most needed; because, if the President attempted to extend it over the whole country it would evidently break down by its own weight. While he was in favor of reform in the civil service, he was not confident that it could be effected on this plan. But Congress being already committed to it, an appropriation ought to be made and the plan tried a fair trial if only to demonstrate its failure.

Mr. LOGAN said that the system proposed by the Civil Service Commission was a humbug. Two or three days ago he was in an examination in one of the departments, when twenty-three competed for the office, and one of the clerks in the department told him before the examination the name of the man who would get the appointment. He (Logan) did not know how it was done, but he used the fact as an illustration of the folly of the selection of officers by competitive examination. He (Logan) was as much in favor of reform as anybody, but not reform of this kind.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what kind of reform he did want.

Mr. LOGAN said he had not fully considered the subject, but would state some things that he would do if he had power. Whenever a man performed his duties well, he would let him alone; and whenever a man did not, he would turn him out. He would also make the time of the office of public officials co-extensive with that of the President, unless where removals were made for misconduct. Further, if an officer performed his duties in such a way as to make his neighbors generally believe he was dishonest, he would turn him out.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought it very remarkable that the wisdom of the country, supposed to be concentrated in Congress, having last year deliberately passed a law authorizing the President to make the experiment in civil service reform, should threaten to abandon the effort and repeal the law just as soon as an attempt was made to put it into practical operation. He fully agreed with those who denounced this civil service reform as a humbug and an encroachment on the rights of the people; for his own rights had been unwarrantably infringed. In good old times, when he went to a department and asked to have Smith or Jones appointed to an office because he was a friend of his, or because he had worked hard to make him Senator, or for some other good reason, the matter was generally arranged satisfactorily without any impertinent questions as to the fitness of the applicant for the place; but now, when he approached the head of a department on the same errand, he was told that his recommendation was no longer sufficient to secure the appointment; that the President had taken the matter out of the hands of the members of Congress, and that applicants were now required to undergo an examination as a test of their fitness for the places they sought, as if there could be any better proof of a man's fitness for any office than that he had helped to elect a Senator! (Laughter.) In this way he (Edmunds) was stripped of the factitious impertinence he formerly enjoyed, brought down to the common level and compelled to stand on his own merits alone. Of course, he felt this to be a gross outrage. (Laughter.) He spoke only for himself. He was only stating his own grievances, but he knew that his fellow Senators would sympathize with him. (Laughter.) It was a painful fact, however, that in this country there were a great many persons who thought differently—people who were neither candidates for office nor followers of candidates; people who did not appreciate the merits and claims of managers of primaries and other political bodies, and who thought that postmasters ought to know how to write and that accountants ought to understand arithmetic. Nobody could see more clearly than he did the folly of all this; but as these unreasonable people were unfortunately in a great majority it was their *right* to have it so. Besides that the officers of the Government were paid to do, and *their* money that was to be collected and spent, he feared they would have their way. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER protested for himself against Mr. Edmunds' statement of the feelings and motives of the opponents of civil service reform.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he might have overdrawn the picture a little, but in substance it was true to nature.

After some further discussion, without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

OPPOSED TO REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. KILLINGER presented remonstrances from eight hundred workingmen in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, against a reduction of the duties on iron and coal.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) presented a petition of one hundred and twenty-five soldiers for the equalization of bounties.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Banking Committee, reported back adversely the Senate bill for the redemption of the temporary three per cent. loan certificates at the rate of three millions per month, and moved that it be tabled.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion, wishing it debated.

Mr. HOOPER insisted on his motion, stating that the report was unanimous from the committee.

After discussion, the bill was tabled by a large majority.

CHANGE OF PROJECTED RAILWAY LINE.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to allow the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to change its projected line of road between Fond du Lac and Escanaba, Mich., the grant of lands not to be increased or changed thereby. Passed.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

During the discussion Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, asked leave to offer a resolution, stating that charges have appeared in newspapers of large circulation in New York and elsewhere, calculated to affect injuriously the reputation of the Secretary of the Navy and to cast doubts on the integrity of his administration of the Navy Department, and, therefore, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to investigate any irregularities charged, and to inquire generally into the administration of the present Secretary.

Mr. SARGENT stated, in behalf and at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, that he desired that an investigation should take place, and courted it to the fullest extent.

Mr. BANKS said there was nothing alleged in the resolution that justified an inquiry, and it ought not to be made on newspaper charges. Every member of the House and every member of the Government had been and always would be abused by newspapers, and the House ought to have something more than citations of that character.

Mr. SARGENT—There is no desire on the part of the Secretary to evade a New York investigation.

The Speaker—Is there any objection to the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM—I object to it until I know why it is offered.

Mr. GARFIELD (to Mr. Bingham)—Don't object to it.

Mr. BINGHAM—Yes, I will. I want to know if the House is to be turned into a star chamber court?

Mr. BANKS—I join with the gentleman from Ohio in making the objection.

The resolution was, therefore, not received.

The House then proceeded to vote on amendments to the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

After disposing of all the amendments to the Deficiency bill, and agreeing to one offered by Mr. Dawes for the payment of a full day's wages to laborers and mechanics in the navy yards, &c., who had worked only eight hours, the bill was passed.

GRANT TO CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The House took up the bill granting the Central Pacific Railway Company the use of one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena in the Bay of San Francisco, and Mr. FARNSWORTH spoke in support of it.

Arguments in favor of the bill were also made by Messrs. Niblack and Houghton. The bill then went over without action until Tuesday next.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Mr. Ketchum, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, and it was made the special order for Thursday next.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Greeley on Reform.

Meeting of the Democratic Reformers—Reported Loss of Goods for Chicago Sufferers—The Petroleum Refining Trade—Minority Representation—Trial of Hall—Appearance of Plasterer Garvey—Hydrophobia.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1872.

HORACE GREELEY ON REFORM.

Horace Greeley, in to-day's *Tribune*, says the following is his note declining to have his name affixed to the call for the Philadelphia Convention:

FRIEND CHANDLER:—Please not to attach my name to the call for the National Convention. I stayed away from your meeting on purpose to keep my position of independence. If we have trustworthy assurances of reform from the White House, all right; but I am not inclined to help Leet and Stockings to another half million of plunder. HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

In Hall's trial this afternoon a sensation was created by the appearance of Andrew J. Garvey, the plasterer, as a witness for the prosecution. He testified to the identity of the warrant paid him for work on the county Court House. Payment was made by its deposit in the Broadway Bank, where he had further deposits, exceeding $16,600. He received the warrant in the Board of Supervisor's room on Wednesday, the day the county clerk of the Supervisors, to whom he had presented the account a week previously.

The prosecuting counsel asked witness if the account was genuine. The defence objected, when the prosecution said they proposed to show by the witness that the bill, with the exception of about thirty-three per cent., was fraudulent. Argument followed until adjournment.

Crowds were attracted to the vicinity of the Court room by the announcement "They have got Garvey," and great excitement and interest was manifested. Many friends were in the room against Garvey, who is understood to have turned States' evidence.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The subject of minority representation, as presented in the charter of the Committee of Seventy, which is now pending in the Legislature, is receiving much attention from the politicians of both parties here. The proposed plan for cumulative voting generally meets with disfavor in the Reform Democracy, who say that its adoption will demonstrate the futility of the Committee of Seventy's charter and effect its repeal hereafter.

The *Tribune* this morning, in printing the communication from Mayor Medill, of Chicago, with whom, in the main, the system of minority representation in Illinois originated, commends his views to the legislature at Albany.

REPORTED LOSS OF GOODS FOR CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

A rumor was current yesterday that goods for the Chicago sufferers had been lost or stolen through the General Order stores of the Custom House in this city. The *Times* says it is not known whether the goods were lost or stolen Ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois, was in the city a few days ago to investigate the matter, but his inquiries established nothing. Special Agent Howe, upon investigation, reported the receipt of invoices, but not of goods, and it is not certain whether the Custom House officials have anything to do with the matter.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS.

At a meeting of the Democratic Reformers last night a party organization was strongly urged, pending the expected charter election. The speakers denounced the Tammany oligarchy, and advocated a stringent election law and the selection of competent men for city officers.

THE PETROLEUM REFINING TRADE.

A meeting of the members of the petroleum refining trade was held yesterday for consultation in reference to a reported project to monopolize the business on the part of the South Improvement Company. The committee appointed are to investigate the subject and make a report thereon.

A DANGEROUS USHER.

James Parker, usher in Rev. Chapin's church, visited the latter's residence this morning, and demanded food and threatened to shoot every member of the family. The pistol proved to be unloaded, and Parker, who is evidently partially insane, was placed in the hands of friends.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

The *Post* states that the deficit in the funds of the Central Savings Bank is only seven or eight thousand dollars, and the trustees are considering the propriety of subscribing the required sums to secure the poor depositors from loss.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Julia Connolly, aged eleven, is dying with hydrophobia in Walworth street, Brooklyn. She was bitten by a dog three weeks ago. Six other children were bitten by the same animal, which has since been killed.

POVERTY.

John Harrison, a Jersey City carpenter, unable to obtain employment in Chicago, arrived home nearly frozen and starved to death, having concealed himself in a grain car and been six days and nights without food or drink.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

It is stated that the naval court martial has found Captain Stevens, of the frigate Guerriere, guilty of neglect of duty, and has sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

FORGERY.

The suit by the Government against the bondsmen of a distiller, named David Ellan, has developed the fact that one of the signatures is a forgery.

BONDED WAREHOUSE RATES.

The Chamber of Commerce endorsed the new rates of storage in bonded warehouses, which are considerably lower than those now charged.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge Gilbert denied the motion for a change of venue in the suit of Wm. A. Woodward vs. Ezra Cornell.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The packages of supplies from England for Chicago relief reported lost have been found and forwarded.

SMALL-POX.

There were nineteen new cases of small-pox reported, and three deaths.

UTAH.

State Admission—Military.

SALT LAKE, March 7.—Messrs. Cannon, Fitch and Fuller, the committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to carry the instrument to Washington and urge its passage, left for the East this morning.

A strong Congressional lobby will be maintained to work the territory in as a State if possible. The heavy tax-payers here will soon meet to send on men of influence to resist the Mormon scheme, as business interests depend on the territory remaining until the Gentile strength is greater.

MILITARY.

Colonels Forsythe and Sheridan, of Sheridan's staff, arrived yesterday from Chicago.

BOSTON.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

BOSTON, March 7.—Richard Barry, John Schneck, John Barret and Michael Shea, boarders with Wm. Hennesay, in Calbot street, were discovered in their sleeping room in the basement this morning, insensible from inhaling coal gas. Barret has since died, and it is doubtful if the others survive. Barret retired the latest last night, and removed the top from the stove containing burning charcoal.

SECOND EDITION.

OIL CITY.

The Petroleum War

THE PRESENT FEELING.

Review of the Situation.

THE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Plan of Action.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-MORROW.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, March 7, 1872.

Your special correspondent now in the oil regions, specially dispatched by you in order to ascertain the true and relative positions of the incorporators of the South Improvement Company, and the wealthy, determined oil producers, reports that he finds things thus far considerably mixed. The wrath and indignation of those who get their money out of the ground and again risk it on experimentally perforating earth and rock has been great, but they are now mollifying. The lightning has flashed, the thunder crashed, and all things are not as placid as they were before. While determined to maintain their independence, the very powerful anti-combination association of petroleum producers claim that they will soon be in a good condition to refute any argument that may be advanced explaining the position of those they have not without the shadow of reason, regarded as directly antagonistic to their interests. There is no use in theorizing on this subject. The oil interest of Pennsylvania is too great to be permitted to suffer. When the general country was plunged in distress, when the painful pangs of rebellion were felt, when all was dark in our nation's history, the bowels of the earth vomited forth millions of treasure and supplied the needful sinews of war. The aid was as surprising as grateful. It came at an opportune time, and was a God-send in its way that appeared to be awaiting a crisis in the history of the country. None can fail to award the proper credit due the producer of the oleaginous fluid. He risks and adventures more than the merchantman who sends floating upon the stormy ocean a bark loaded with precious goods. Every fall of the steel pointed drill costs him money as the hole, "for better or worse," is made in the ground of the oil region. One chance in ten may realize profit; the other nine are that he loses. Such men deserve great credit for their pluck, their enterprise and confidence. But Dame Fortune, in most instances, has been so prolific in her gifts to these most worthy citizens of the Commonwealth as to make them autocrats, excusable as such only in a dilemma as the present situation affords. They are solidly arrayed against the South Improvement Company and its objects. will hear no explanation, listen to no reasoning on the subject, but seeing the flag of their supposed enemy fluttering in the breeze, shout utter defiance and court the battle. That they are right in this course, we do not believe; but that they are earnest and determined, a close communion with the leading spirits assures us. Compromise is a foreign word in their lexicon. Coming from the city of Pittsburgh, where once the oil interest was a great one, but which now through the discrimination of producers as well as refiners, is comparatively a nonentity, nothing. We sought to gain a clear understanding of the matter at issue. The producers were not loth to explain their views of the situation. They claim that because they have lived in isolation, apart from each other in interests, each working to bring advantage to self and self alone, that designing men have taken advantage of the circumstances, and combined against them in order to levy an unjust per centage of their profits. They will not believe to the contrary. To tell them the South Improvement Company meant not to rob or even hurt their interests is regarded as treason to their cause; to assert that it means benefit to them in the end, and cost to Anwyp is a statement not to be entertained. The whole oil trade is involved in all its ramifications, in the office of the broker, at the well and refinery, will be benefited, is to run the gauntlet of scorn. The blood is up in the region of the nineties, and at present there is not much probability of a compromise.

To-morrow afternoon (Friday), a meeting will be held to further plans for a Protective Association of Producers. This is the basis proposed, but your correspondent is confidently assured that it will be voted down and a substitute more carefully framed will be adopted.

I. We recommend that a joint Stock Company be formed to be called the "Petroleum Producers Association" with a capital of $10,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each.

II. That not less than $1,000,000 and as much more as may be practicable and necessary, shall be subscribed and paid in cash, before the company shall commence business.

III. That the amount of stock subscribed and unpaid shall remain in the treasury of the company for the purchase of Bills and Bonds of such refineries as it may be deemed expedient to purchase to their actual cash value.

IV. That the Association will purchase from its members all the oil they may produce at the rate of five dollars a barrel, payable three dollars cash on delivery and two dollars in the stock of the company, until the entire capital of $10,000,000 is paid up in full. After which, instead of issuing stock for two dollars per barrel, a credit shall be given therefor upon the books of the company, and a dividend of profits be made each year between the company and the producers, upon an equitable basis to be arranged between the company and its patrons from time to time.

V. That the Association shall refine or procure to be refined for them in the best manner at the lowest practicable cost, all the oil required from this region for supply during the year, and shall fix the price at which it shall be sold at wholesale and for export—employing the most reliable agencies for selling and exporting it so as to prevent deterioration by admixture with inferior material. The Association shall hold in iron tankage at the most convenient points consistent with economy all the surplus crude oil, after refining only so much as the trade may require.

VI. That it be adopted so far as is possible uniformity of price to the consumer, at the highest rate consistent with the largest consumption and the best profit to the producer and the Association.

VII. To secure these object every producer shall be allowed and urged to subscribe to the stock of the Association at least in proportion to his production as it may have been for the first sixty days of the present year and for the same ten per cent. in hand, and ten per cent. on the first day of each month, commencing April 1st, 1872.

VIII. Any stock subscribed shall remain in the Treasury of the Association for use as hereinbefore provided.

IX. That every producer becoming a member of the Association, shall bind himself to sell no oil, directly or indirectly, to any other parties than the Association for the term of —— from the first day of April, 1872.

X. The Association may subscribe the controlling interest in a capital stock of a company for the building of a railroad from the oil region southward and northward, to such points as will secure, at the least cost, the most reliable competition in freights to the seaboard and the interior.

XI. That the railroad constructed shall be operated with the view to securing the lowest freights necessary to pay the running expenses, keep the road entirely free from debt, and pay not exceeding — per cent. per annum on the stock of the company.

XII. That so far as may be necessary to secure income equal to such demand upon this road, the Association shall give it the preference in making shipments, but beyond that as well as prior to the completion of this road, the Association shall make its shipments by the line affording the best and cheapest facilities so regulating the distribution of its freights as to destroy existing combinations and prevent the recurrence of future ones between the railroads, and it shall secure the lowest rates by a judicious exercise of its power to control and make large shipments.

XIII. The Association may construct or aid in the construction of such pipe lines as its interests may require, and that it may be legally authorized to do.

Referred to a committee of seven: Dr. Haldeman, A. H. Bronson, Capt. Hassan, H. S. Beers, S. Q. Brown, C. V. Culver, C. Heydrick.

Later.—The meeting to-morrow promises to prove one of the largest ever held in the regions. The very general opinion is that an organization of producers will be formed as an association antagonistic to the South Improvement Company, but on a more liberal scale than that proposed by Mr. Culver in the outline telegraphed this morning. To-day the General Committee met, and, after much discussion, resolved on a plan of action which, with considerable modification, may be understood from the text of the rules already reported. It is a quite certain matter that a big misunderstanding exists between the producers and the refiners. Both seem to stand off and gaze at each other and spout "thief." If a little wisdom were thrown into the business, no trouble or turmoil would exist. The producers evidently misunderstand the character and standing of those whom they now deem their worst enemies. They seem to cry "Bear" when the bear is afar off. However, they are good-natured and deprecate all acts of a vandalistic character. In a conversation with a leading spirit in the opposition movement, your correspondent learned *that the refiners of Pittsburgh, or any other city, will not be made welcome at the meeting to-morrow*; from whom the invitation to them emanated as published in the GAZETTE of to-day, they are at a loss to know. The fight promises a long continuance. The producers, with unwarrantable supercilliousness, demand that an explanation, nay, that an apology, shall come from the refiners interested in what they choose to style "the thieving monopoly." They will listen to no argument; heed no advice; accept as truth nothing that does not favor their own side, believing that they are morally correct, be it said, however, that they are firmly convinced that they are right. Although perhaps they are on the wrong course. Sofar, very little outside of talking, has been done by them. We shall see how the stock of the new company will be taking to-morrow; but, in the meantime, I wonder if one grand capitalistic combination is more dangerous to the common individual than another? The producers condemn a monopoly as a thing of sin and shame; and yet, barefacedly, propose making one blaze as the ace of spades. In their vocabulary such an act may be termed consistency; it is not wrong to style it otherwise. Delegates to the convention to-morrow are arriving to-night from all sections of the oil regions. The hotels are so crowded that a bed in the parlor is a boon of favor. A full report of the proceedings will be forwarded by telegraph for Saturdays GAZETTE. CUDO.

In reply to an inquiry from a friend in this city, a dispatch has been received from Mr. P. H. Watson, stating that no differences have occurred between himself and Commodore Vanderbilt, the statement of the Titusville *Herald* to the contrary notwithstanding. His relations with Vanderbilt remain unchanged.

Mr. Watson is one of the ablest lawyers of Ohio, and shows great force and energy of character, and in many respects is not unlike our lamented Secretary Stanton, with whom he served as Assistant Secretary of War during the most trying period of the rebellion. Since that time he has given his attention to railroading. It was through his influence that the Lake Shore and New York Central roads were consolidated. He is undoubtedly one of the great and growing railroad men of the country.

Mr. Watson is the President of the "South Improvement Company," and brings to the conduct of its affairs an energy unsurpassed, and a conscientiousness, which in the end must claim the respect of all with whom he may come in contact. From our knowledge of his antecedents and character we deem him incapable of engaging in any enterprise of questionable propriety. When the present agitation shall have had time to quiet down, and reason shall take the place which riot has usurped, we feel satisfied that the ends and purposes of the "South Improvement Company" will be ascertained to be not inimical or prejudicial to the welfare of any man, but on the contrary will be hailed as beneficial and praiseworthy. We shall be greatly mistaken if the contrary shall prove true.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEES.—DISPOSITION OF THE PRODUCTION.

OIL CITY, March 7.—The General Committee of the Refiners and Producers Association have been in session all day. The sub-committees appointed by it yesterday, each made a report. At five o'clock this afternoon they combined and worked together as a joint committee. These reports provided for the entire management of the producing business, and the disposition of the production through two organizations, made up of producers and local refiners. The operation of these organizations will be to supply with crude, first, the local refining trade, and such outside refiners as a certain board of directors may designate, and no others. These reports will be submitted to the grand mass meeting of producers which is to take place here to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

Another Atlantic Cable—The Alabama Claims—The Tichborne Case—French Diplomatic Changes—Foreign Consuls Slighted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, March 7.—The board of directors of the French Atlantic Cable Company yesterday resolved to lay another cable to America, which will be under the management of the present cable combination.

FRIENDLY TONE OF AMERICAN PRESS.

The *Times* makes mention of the exceptionally friendly tone of the American press towards England.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

All of the journals this morning approve of the result of the Tichborne case. The trial of the claimant, on the charge of perjury, will take place in April.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

Minister Schenck is now visiting Edinburgh. Yesterday he held a reception at one of the hotels, which was largely attended.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Samaria, Caspian and New York have arrived out.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

LONDON, March 7.—An unfounded rumor prevails that the Marquis of Bute and Baron Rolles will bail the claimant to the Tichborne estates. It is believed that the report was started to affect the value of the Tichborne bonds.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 7.—The London *Times*, in its article on the Alabama claims to-day, says from the admissions made by the press of the United States that the Americans now acknowledge the extravagance of the demand for indirect damages, although they show no disposition to withdraw them from their case. The *Times* says the fifth claim for losses by the transfer to the American commercial marine to the British flag is not abandoned. England will declare the reference to the Geneva Tribunal inadmissable, which course is approved by English statesmen and judges.

SHIPPING CONVENTION.

Fortesque, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons to-day that her Majesty's Government was negotiating a Shipping Convention with the Government of the United States.

KNIGHTED.

The Deputy Recorder of the city of London has received the honor of knighthood.

FALSE REPORT.

Mr. Coleridge, counsel for the defense in the Tichborne, case pronounces false the report that the claimant has secured a pension.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.

EDINBURGH, March 7.—A meeting of Scottish Peers was held at Holyrood to-day, at which the Marquis of Queensburg was elected to the House of Lords as the representative Peer of Scotland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Kinlie.

"LOCKED OUT."

LONDON, March 7.—The operatives in the silk factories of Leeds, in Staffordshire, to the number of 3,800, have been "locked out" for refusing to accept the terms offered them by their masters. This throws a third of the town's population out of work.

STRIKE.

Fifteen hundred coal miners of Seaham, in the county Durham, are on a strike for higher wages.

THE POPE.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Kincaid in the House of Commons to-night, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that the Government had no knowledge of the Pope's intention to leave Rome, and that the Pope had made no application to England to place Malta or any other portion of the British dominions at his disposal.

CUBA.

FOREIGN CONSULS SLIGHTED.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7.—There is much excitement at Matanzas among foreigners, owing to the fact that on the occasion of the visit of Grand Duke Alexis to that place, all the foreign consuls were ignored and were not invited to participate in the procession nor to attend the banquet. This discourtesy was caused by Leon Crespo, the municipal Alcade Ordinaro, who has a personal ill-will against some of the consuls, and he prevailed on Gen. Barriel to ignore the consuls altogether. The American consul was the only one that hoisted a flag, although he was treated with the same disregard as the rest.

THE REVOLUTION.

There are strong rumors of a movement in the interior to declare Maximo Gomez President of Cuba, instead of Cespedes. The Venezuelean Generals and Modesto Favor Gomez.

FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

PARIS, March 7.—The *Constitutionel* to-day announces that several changes will shortly be made in diplomatic representation in France. The Duke de Broglie, French Ambassador to England, is to be recalled. Goulant Biron, now Ambassador to Germany, will be transferred to London. The ambassadorship to Berlin, the *Constitutionel* says, has been offered by President Thiers to Pouyer Quertier, late Minister of Finance.

—Wm. F. Browne, a Justice of Westchester county, N. Y., was held in $5,000 bail for trial, on Wednesday, on a charge of appropriating county moneys. It is stated that nearly every other justice in the county has been indicted for a similar offense.

THE CAPITAL.

The Sale of Arms.

Harbor Improvement—Ku Klux Sentenced—Venezuela Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1872.

SALE OF ARMS EXAMINATIONS.

The Senate Select Committee on the Sale of Arms commenced their examination to-day. The first witness was Secretary Belknap, who said he could not know of any sale made in violation of law. On the 13th of October, 1870, having received a telegram which gave him reason to believe that Remington was an agent

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

GOLD [illegible] in New York.

[illegible] Carbon and Monroe [illegible] have selected Dr. L. K. Shoemaker as their delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to vote for General William Lilly.

JERSEY CITY (Democratic), imitating Tammany, has been unfortunate in its selection of officials. The Grand Jury has returned over fifty indictments against the officers of the city government for frauds, etc.

THE Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn intend hereafter to restrain the passenger railway companies in that city from collecting fares from passengers not provided with seats. That is certainly a stretch of authority that could only originate with Democracy.

IT has been ascertained that Tweed, Sweeny and others have at different times received such small sums as $80,000 up to $100,000 as deputy collectors in the Assessment Bureau, although they never served a single hour in such capacity. Trust the Democrats. !

MR. SUMNER'S physicians have advised him to stay at home during the remainder of the session, and to abstain from all excitement. The return of his old malady, which was produced by the blows of Brooks, sixteen years ago, will be regretted by his many admirers and friends.

BROOKLYN (Democratic) has discovered that a deficiency of over $300,000 exists in its treasury. An investigation will be in order, and doubtless it will reveal a state of affairs, with but a single parallel in the country, and that is to be found in the vi[illegible] across the river. Virtu[illegible]

CHESTER COUNTY Republican Convention met at Westchester on the 5th inst., and nominated Wm. B. Waddell for the vacant Senatorship. The Vth District is composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, and as Senator Brooke represented the latter county, we suppose the nomination of Mr. Waddell will be confirmed by Delaware county.

WE ARE indebted to Captain H. K. Sample, member of the House, for a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1872, and other publications. Also to Messrs. Edwards and White, of the House, and Anderson, Graham, and Humphreys of the Senate, for Legislative documents. We have also received kind attentions at the hands of our other members, viz. Messrs. Taylor, Gilfillan, Ballantine and Millar, and take this occasion to thank them one and all.

A WRITER in the Boston *Globe*, an independent paper, says in reference to the approaching election in New Hampshire:

"As to the election, both parties—in fact, all the three parties, are working to get out a full vote, and they will doubtless succeed in that. But all will not win the victory, unless the defeat of opponents be accounted such [illegible] the close contest results in a [illegible] year, when it was hard to tell at. *But the strength of the canvass to be in favor of an obscure Republican candidate for Governor.* Of the 75,000, or so, voters in the State, more than 3,000 work out of it, but come home from far and near to deposit their ballots at each annual election.

All the indications point to a Republican victory of at least 1,000 majority. The speeches of Sumner and Schurz have been spread broad-cast through the State, but they do not appear to have had any effect on the sturdy people of the Granite State.

IT HAS leaked out that the bill for the modification of the tariff, upon which the House Committee of Ways and Means have been industriously but secretly working for some months back, reduces the duty on pig iron from seven dollars to five per ton. The members of that committee must be very *pig*-headed, or they would not exhibit such an amount of stupidity. The House [illegible] decided majority voted that this shall not be made, as it has at, that the last reduction of two dollars a ton on pig iron did not reduce the price of the article in the least; on the contrary, it has been higher ever since the change was made. Therefore, the argument, that a reduction of duty, reduces the market value of the article, falls to the ground, and the mulishness exhibited by the free-traders on the Ways and Means Committee, is born of pure love of British monopoly. They certainly are not working in the interest of home labor, or the consumers of iron in this country.

THE *Tribune* has been compelled reluctantly to admit, that the "French sale of arms" has not resulted favorably to its originators, and that the President and the Government have been fully vindicated from all blame in the business. General Grant has passed through many such puny attacks of bitter foes, has frequently been assailed by wordy politicians and denounced [illegible], and in fact everything ima[illegible] as a "blood-thirsty tyrant" "horse jockey," and yet he remains undisturbed and calm, whilst the wrath of his enemies waxes hot. The grand results of his administration unfold themselves to our astonished gaze, and these are his silent answers to their stormy words. The debt reduced, taxation lessened, troubles with England settled, peace with all the world, greenbacks nearly at par with gold, our name so honored throughout the world that foreign embassies visit us the first among the great nations, to secure amicable commercial relations, these are some of the fruits of that peaceful and wise policy adopted by our honored and trusted Chief Executive. Will it be denied by any of his assailants?

SUNSET COX, Democratic member of the House from New York, met his match the other day in Mr. Rainey (colored) member from South Carolina. Cox was pitching in with his usual headlong impetuosity, when his usual headlong impetuosity, in with his usual headlong impetuosity, when his usual headlong impetuosity, in with his usual headlong impetuosity, when his usual headlong impetuosity,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 7, 1872.

Money continues in fair demand without an undue pressure from borrowers to cause an advance in rates.

There is some activity noticeable in our local securities, and prices are well maintained. The investment demand for the better class continues steady and indicate a prosperous condition of business.

Messrs. Robinson Bros. are offering the Connellsville 6's and Allegheny Valley 7-30's, in amounts to suit buyers. Parties seeking to place funds safely cannot do better than buy either of the above named bonds.

Columbia Oil stock was again offered at $20 ₱ share. Ralston Oil stock was offered at $1,20 and could probably be bought, in small lots, at $1,15.

The New York market has been bullish for some days. Government bonds were in brisk request, and prices have moved upward. The investment inquiry in the London market is large, and our home corporations are again purchasing them. The anticipated trouble over the Alabama claims is no longer disturbing confidence, and the belief in continued peaceful relations between the two countries are now almost universal.

The stock market has been especially active in Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and for two days past in Erie. The last named has risen from 31¾ to 35½ during the week.

The combination formed to control the leading lines of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is of the most powerful character, represented by the leading capitalists of the country, as well as the most successful operators of the street. The New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwest, Rock Island, the Union and Central Pacific, Panama and the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. represent all the grand *spoils* of war. It is probable that the Ohio and Mississippi and Wabash, with several minor lines reaching Kansas, will be incorporated into the scheme, and all the interest will be managed by one central power, competing not only for the business of the continent, but controlling the great trade of China and the East in spite of foreign competition. All of these various corporations are now in successful operation, and satisfactory returns for capital invested, but many incidental advantages will accrue from this harmonious arrangement, even if actual consolidation does not take place. The chief feature of this organization is shown in the combination of parties who hitherto have been as a rule antagonistic. This theory explains the recent advance in the several speculative shares daily called at the Stock Exchange. The election of the Union Pacific directors in Boston, when Mr. H. F. Clark will assume the Presidency, thus taking the first step toward the accomplishment of the grand result.

The total of foreign goods marketed at and from New York for the seven months of the fiscal year is 17½ ₱ cent. ahead of the previous season, which showed the largest importation in the history of the port. The increase in the eighth month of the fiscal year (February) is even larger than the average of the present statement.

The Government will sell no gold this month, but it stands ready to redeem forty millions of called bonds in coin, so that there will be no lack of specie in the market. Only two purchases of bonds will be made in New York, as follows:

Thursday, March 14	$1,000,000
Thursday, March 28	1,000,000
Total	$2,000,000

The interest on twenty millions of the called bonds of 1862 will cease to-day, and the second twenty millions will cease to bear interest March 30, but it is not probable, judging from the dilatory manner in whhce the called bonds for December were presented, that the Government will be called upon to pay more than half of this forty millions during this month.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	111⅜	111¾
" 1864	111⅛	111⅝
" 1865	112⅜	112⅝
" 1865 new	110¾	110⅞
" 1867	112¼	112¼
" 1868	112⅝	112⅝
10-40s	107⅞	108
Currency 6's	114½	114½
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99⅝	99⅝
Do Scrip	94⅜	94⅜
Erie	33¾	35⅝
Reading	113¾	114⅝
Lake Shore	93¼	93¼
Fort Wayne	97⅝	97⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W.	78⅜	79
Do Preferred	92⅝	92
St. Paul, Common	58½	59¾
Do. Preferred	78⅛	79¼
Wabash	75¾	76¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	48¾
Pacific Pail	62¾	62¾
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	70¾
Adams Express	93¾	93¾
American Express	69¾	70¾
U. S. Express	66¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo	72	72½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	60	60
Penna. Allotments	57¼	57⅜
Reading R. R.	57¾	57⅝
Camden & Amboy	125⅜	126
Lehigh Navigation	39	39
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	39½	39
Central Transportation	46¼	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	—	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93½	93½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	65	64
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

NEW YORK, March 7, 1872.

Gold dull at 110¼@110¼. Loans 2, 4 and 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $29,500,000. Governments strong and advancing; supply limited. The day has been a noble one in the stock market, transactions having been very large, and fluctuations wide and frequent. The market opened strong, and advanced from ¼ to 1⅜ per cent.; but about mid-day declined from ½ to ¾ per cent. This was succeeded in the afternoon by an upward reaction of from ¼ to 1 per cent. The market at the close was generally more or less irregular, with the exception of Erie, which was firm. The news from Albany in regard to Erie legislation has advanced this stock to the highest price that has been for weeks. The money market was easy during the morning at 6 to 7 per cent. on call, but in the afternoon the demand was more active from stock brokers, and the closing rates of interest were 7 per cent. Southern bonds quiet and firm.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, '81, 115⅜; 5-20s '62, 111⅜; '64, 111⅜; '65, 112⅜; new, 110⅜; '67, 112⅝; '68, 112⅜; 10-40s, 108; currency, 6s, 114½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94½; Tennessee, old, 66⅜; new, 66¾; Virginia, new, 55; old, 52; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 36¼; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo, 72¼; American Merchants Union, 70½; United States, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 62¾; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 94¼; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 69; Harlem, 108; do preferred, 125; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 78¾; do preferred, 92¼; Rock Island, 114; New York Central, 112¾; St. Paul 59¾; do preferred 79¼; Wabash 76¾; do preferred 87; Ft. Wayne 96¾; Terre Haute 20; do preferred 44; Chicago & Alton 118¾; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 45¾; C. C. C. & I., 81½; Burlington & Quincy 136; Lake Shore 92¾; Panama 244; Illinois Central 132; Union Pacific bonds; Central Pacific bonds 102¾; Union 92.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 7, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is quoted scarce and firm at 5¾ for common, 6¼ for refined and 5¼@5¾ for nitrate. Pots and Pearls unchanged at 10 for former and 11 for latter.

APPLE BUTTER.—May be quoted at 5½@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

APPLES.—In fair supply but with a steady demand prices are maintained; and no decline is anticipated this season. We continue to quote at $3,50@4,50 for common to medium and $5@5,50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER.—There is a steady demand for the better grades with sales of prime to choice at 26@28 and fancy at 30. Low grade butter continues dull and in good supply.

BEANS.—Sales in small lots at $2@2,50 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—There is no improvement in the demand and while the market is dull and neglected, prices are nominally unchanged, 6@9 cts according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is quoted steady in a jobbing way at $8,50 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CHEESE.—We reported scarce and firm but prices are unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 18@18½ for Goshen; 16½@17 for Factory and 14¾@15¼ for Dairy.

CANNED GOODS.—Corn is quoted all the way from $5 to $7 ₱ case, Winslow's being held at the outside figure; as we noted therefore brands nearly if not altogether as good as Winslow's, that can be had at $5,50@6. Peaches steady at $6,00@7 and Tomatoes, $4,50.

CARBON OIL.—Imported dull but unchanged; 20 cts for standard brands by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD.—8¾@9 cts ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches 10@10¾ for mixed; 7@7¾ for quarters; and 15@20 for peeled. Apples 7¾@8¾ for fair to prime and 9 for choice. Dried Cherries, 28@30; unpitted, 8@10. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS.—Were in rather better supply and the change in the weather together with an apparent falling off in the demand conspired to produce a heavy market; dealers generally quoted at 27@28, but it was rumored that some of the country people had sold down to 25. If the weather should continue pleasant for a few days, they will drop to 25 and perhaps lower, at least dealers generally expect it.

FISH.—Mackerel.—No. 1 Shore, $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kits the usual differences. Salts are dull and quiet. Lake and White Fish, $6,25, Lake Herring $3,25, in hf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6¾@7; Grand Bank, 6@6¼.

FEATHERS.—Sales of No. 1 at 72@73 cts to the trade; usual advance over these quotations for small lots. Mixed stock 40@60 cts, as to quality.

FLOUR.—Continues quiet and unchanged—the feeling is scarcely so strong, in consequence of the recent slight reaction in the east and some of the western markets. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $7,25@7,50 for common to fair spring wheat and $7,75@7,85 for choice; $7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat and $7,90@8 for choice do. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN.—The grain markets continue quiet, the demand being light and entirely local, while prices are without quotable change. Wheat is still quoted at $1,60@1,65 for red, and $1,65@1,68 for white, and the receipts are comparatively light. Oats quiet, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirement, but, as they cannot be replaced much, if any, below what they cost, dealers generally refuse to make concessions, and, hence, it is believed that prices will be sustained; indeed, some dealers anticipate an advance in a few weeks, when the farmers get to plowing and the country roads get in bad condition for hauling. We continue to quote at 48@50, by the car load, for mixed to white. Corn is plenty and dull, but prices are without quotable change; shelled, 57@58, on track, and 59@60 in elevator; ear, 55@57 for mixed, in bulk, and 60 for prime yellow—[@2 additional bagged. Rye—dealers are paying 97 98 cts, and the offerings continue light. Barley is in limited supply, but the demand is light and prices unchanged, 75@80 for fair to prime spring and 80@85 for fall.

GROCERIES.—In referring to Coffee in New York, the *Shipping List*, of Wednesday, says: "The busy monotony and dullness in our market for Brazil has been broken by the sale of 1,000 bags Rio per North America, on terms not made public, but understood to be at a reduction of 1¾ cents from the highest point of the market, and 1¼ below our previous quotations. Our dealers now hold moderate stocks, most of them less than their usual average, and those in the hands of the country trade are, as a general thing, known to be light, and in some instances exhausted, leading within a day or two to a much more inquiry from both sources and to this extent the market may be said to have an improved feeling; but, on the other hand, stocks here and on the inward to become weighty, and as the late telegrams from Rio indicate increased receipts there, there is now on the part of some holders a desire to quit stock, and the result is seen in the reduction above noticed. It is also true, however, many refuse to sell at present, still looking for a higher range of prices than has yet been realized." Stock in first hands at latest dates, 172,078 bags. Sugars continue dull, and the tendency is still downward. New Orleans Molasses and choice syrups steady but unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 27@27½.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13@13¼; do A., 12¾; do B., 12¾; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11¼; do (C), 11¾; Chespeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 66@68; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, $1,70.

HAY.—There seems to be no improvement in the demand, and, while the market continues dull, prices are without quotable change; $18@22, on wharf and track, according to quality.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4,50 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $4,75@5,00 in a jobbing way.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, 85@87 cts; No. 2, 63@65 cts. Linseed, 90@92 cts.

ONIONS.—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES.—The demand continues very meagre and mostly for small lots; may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at 70@75 cts ₱ bushel.

POULTRY.—Market almost bare; dressed Chickens, 14@15 cts; do Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 3¼@3½ cts ₱ ₱.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short rib, 8¼ cts; clear, 9 cts; sugar cured hams, 12 cts. Mess Pork, $14,50. Ham sausage, 10¼ cts. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 8 cts.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼ cts ₱ ₱.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed continues to arrive freely, and, with no improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating and prices, in consequence, are weakening; we now quote to the trade at $6, and $6,25 for small lots. Timothy Seed is unchanged at $3,50@3,75. Flaxseed, steady at $1,80@1,85.

TALLOW.—Rough, 8¼@9 cts ₱ ₱.

WOODEN WARE.—No. 1 tub, 3 hoops, $11,50; No. 2 tubs, 2 hoops, $10,50; No. 3 tubs, 2 hoops, $8,50; 3 hoop buckets, $2,75; 2 hoop do, $2,50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 7, 1872.

Trade continues very quiet and there is seemingly but little prospect of an early improvement. The producers it is said have agreed to sell no more crude for the present while refiners generally do not seem very anxious about buying, and the result is we have no sales to record. It is quoted nominally at $3,47½@3,50 ₱ bbl at Parker. Refined is dull and weak but unchanged; spot, 21¾; March, last half, 22¼@22½; April, 23; May, 24. Oil Barrels—city make on spot, $1,80; "lines" held at $2 but there are no buyers at that figure.

RECEIVE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.	
Riverside O W, account B S Duncan	462
Fairview O W, account B S Duncan	444
Sunbeam O W, account B S Duncan	314
Petrolite O W, account P Hutchinson	376
Petrolite O W, account B S Duncan	74
Vesta O W, account H McKelvy	240
Total	1,910

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.
J. Moorhead, metal	2	Nimick & Co., metal	12
Hallman & H. metal	7	Brown & Co., metal	2
J. Wood Son & Co.	8	Lewis, O & P, ore	2
Lewis, B & D, metal	5	Spang, C & Co., ore	3
Total			39

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

R. Wister, metal	3	Lloyd & Black, met.	1
Brown & Co., metal	5	J. Marshall & Co m.	2
J. Moorhead, metal	1		
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Spang, C & Co., ore	5	Graff, B & Co., met.	2
Lewis, O & P, ore	1	Lewis, B & D, ore	3
McKnight, P & Co.	5	Coleman, R & Co., o	1
Shoenberger & Co.	o 11	L. H. Smith, metal	5
J. A. Caughey, ore	2	Loomis & C. metal	6
Hussey, W & Co., ore	2	Nimick & Co., metal	2
Zug & Co., ore	1		
Total			46

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P. & Co, m	1	J. Marshall, metal	1
Total			2

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch pig has been somewhat excited, under an improved demand, and advices of a further advance on the other side, and prices here are decidedly firmer, with very little disposition on the part of holders to dispose of stock even at the advanced rates; 100 tons Glengarnock sold at $45; 450 do. Eglinton, on private terms; and to arrive, 200 do Eglinton, $44—Glengarnock closinft strong at $45@46, and Eglinton $42@43. American continues in request, but the light supply restricts transactions, and prices have again appreciated; we quote No. 1 $45, No. 2 $44, and Gray Forge $41@42. Wrought scrap has been rather quiet, but prices are very firm. There continues a good demand for new rails, and with a moderate supply, prices have advanced to $84@86 gold for English, and $74@75 currency for American at the works in Pennsylvania; sales have been made of 5,000 tons American, and 2,000 do for English, to arrive, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—(From the circular of Edward Samuel.) There is very little change to report in pig, though sales have been made in Pittsburgh of eastern irons at 50c to $1 ₱ ton above our quotations. No. 1 wrought scrap $30@31 for prime selected lots. Merchants bars advanced to 4.2c ₱ lb. mill price here for refined, and 4.3 Pittsburgh mill price. Sales of common bars at 3.87 ₱ lb. The store price for refined is 4.4c. For new rails inquiries are numerous, but the difference between sellers and buyers has prevented any large transactions. Closing prices: American No. 1 Foundry Pig, $42@42,50; No. 2 do, $40@41; No. 3 Forge Pig, $36@38,50; No. 4 White and Mottled, $35@36; American refined bar, (mill price) 4.4c; and rails, at mill, $75@77.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 7—3 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20's of '62, 92¼; do. '65, 93¼; do. '67, 93; 10-40's, 89¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the week £270,000.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—5-20's of '62, 96.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 56f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton dull: middling upland 11¾@11¾d. Breadstuffs heavy; red winter wheat 11s 8d@10s. Flour 25s@26s 6d. Corn 28s. Lard 44s. Cheese 70s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton less active; sales 3,000 bales middling upland at 20¾c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $5,90@6,35; common to good extra $6,45@6,75; good to choice $6,80@7,40; white wheat western extra $7,45@7,60; extra Ohio $6,70@7,65. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat very dull; No 1 spring afloat $1,55; red Pennsylvania $1,66@1,67; white State $1,67; whiter red western quoted at $1,62@1,69; amber western $1,70@1,73. Rye dull; western 92c; closing with sellers at 91c; buyers 90c. Barley dull; four rowed State $1,03; two rowed 75c. Malt quiet. Corn dull; new western mixed afloat 70¾@71c. Oats steady; western in store and afloat, 52¼@55c; white Ohio 54@56c. Eggs quiet and in buyers' favor at 31@33c. Hays and hops unchanged. Coffee easier; Rio 18@20¼c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses, New Orleans, 50@68c. Rice, fair request at 8@9c. Crude petroleum, 13¾c. Turpentine quiet; very firm at 85c. Pork, more active; new mess $13,300@13,37; prime $11,50@11,75; new prime mess $13,50@13,75; mess, March, $13,25@13,37; May, $13,50. Beef, dull; mess, 9@10¼c; extra, 11@12½c. Hams, quiet at 23@26c. Dressed hogs, firm; $5,50@6,00. Cut meats, steady; hams, 9¾@9¾c; shoulders, 5¾@6c; middles, dull; long clear, 7½c; bellies, 7¾@7¾c. Lard, heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9¼c; kettle, 9¾@9¾c. Butter, steady at 11@22c. Cheese, firm at 11@18c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Beeves: receipts 80 cars, or 1,300, making 1,750 for 3 days; market firm, but slow; slightly advanced; prices for good cattle extreme range 10¼@13c, with bulk of transactions at 11¾c; sales include 107 Illinois cattle, 1,700 lbs, at 11½@11c; 97 do scant 1,400 at 11¾c; 76 do, 1,350 ₱ cwt, 12c; 51 do, 1,400 ₱ cwt, 11½c; 65 do, 1,500 ₱ cwt, 11¾@12c; 84 Missouri cattle, 1,300 ₱ cwt, 11¾c; 234 mixed Missouri cattle, 1,250 ₱ cwt, 11¾c; 234 mixed Missouri and Cherokee cattle, 1,300 ₱ cwt, at 11¾@12c, and 53 mixed Texas and Canada, 1,050 ₱ cwt, at 10¾@11½c. Sheep: receipts 17 cars, or 2,00, making 6,00 since Monday, and several cars more due; demand good; prices farther advanced; extreme range for common to prime 7½ @ 8¾c; with extra lots sold at 9¾ @ 9¾c. Among the sales were 2 cars Chicago sheep, 90 lbs average, 8¾c; 1 car do, 93 lbs 9¾c; 2 cars do, 84 lbs, 8¾c; 1 car Indiana, 85 lbs, 8¾c. Hogs: arrivals 38 cars, or 4,500; none selling alive, but worth 5¾@5¾; extra weight reach 5¾c, dressed firm at 6¾@7¾c.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle: receipts 630; supply since Friday 299 cars against 356 for last week; market active and fully as good as on Wednesday; sales of 258 Illinois steers 1,136 to 1,429 lbs at $5,75@6,75; 18 Ohio stockers 1,002 lbs $5,30; 124 Canada stockers 791 to 850 lbs at $4,87½@5,00; 105 Illinois steers 1,203 lbs $5,65. Sheep: receipts 2,500; market firm; sales of prime Illinois 83 lbs $8,12; 977 Ohio 80 to 90 lbs $6,80. Hogs: receipts 2,400; market quiet; sales for local trade only; $5,00 asked for medium shipping.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 22½@23¼c. Wet cotton to quote at 48@50, by the car load, for mixed to white. Corn is plenty and dull, but prices are without quotable change; shelled, 57@58, on track, and 59@60 in elevator; ear, 55@57 for mixed, in bulk, and 60 for prime yellow—[@2 additional bagged. Rye—dealers are paying 97 98 cts, and the offerings continue light. Barley is in limited supply, but the demand is light and prices unchanged, 75@80 for fair to prime spring and 80@85 for fall.

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Detroit.

DETROIT, March 7.—Wheat steady, extra, $1,62½; No 1, $1,57. Corn firm; yellow 31c. Oats firm; 39c. Clover seed active, $5,60.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 7.—1 car lumber, Miller & Bro; 10 bxs s machines, J C Gray; 37 do do, Smith & Forrester; 100 bbls flour, Shunkler & Co; 5 bxs drugs, Geo A Kelley; 20 bdls hides, Smith & F; 4 cases cigars, Pretzfeld Bros; 5 bxs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 23 cases h ware, A B Paird; 10 bgs clover seed, Young & Murphy; 10 casks p nails, J Lindsay & Co; 4 racks window sash, Pickersgill, L & Co; 45 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Mfg Co; 1 car f clay, James B Lyons & Co; 1 bx shoes, Gill & Bro; 6 cases paper, Hostetter & Smith; 10 sks seed, P Duff & Son; 6 sks clover seed, McCullough, S & Co; 14 do do, Loh, Son & Co; 36 sks oaes, McElroy, Dickson & Co; 1 car rye, Wm J Meek; 76 bdls h poles, Marshall & C; 51 sacks oats, Hill & Beet; 30 hf bbls fish, Shipton & Wallace; 63 bbls apples, 10 bbls potatoes, F Bosworth; 6 doz brooms, J O'Brien; 2 bbls eggs, Houck, Jamison & Co; 10 bbls and 60 sks flour, Marshall & C; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 kg butter, Woodworth & Davidson; 1 tub butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 7.—87 bbls molasses, Watt, Lang & Co; 150 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 4 do do, Wm Miller; 46 bales cotton, C M Harper; 6 cars oats, 1 do corn, Hitchcock, Mc'ready & Co; 180 sks corn, 100 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 100 bbls flour, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 1 car oats, K Bracken; 11 bbls sugar, 66 bbls molasses, S P Shriver & Co; 36 do do do, Dilworth Bros; 100 bxs soap, Jas H Parker; 5 bbds sugar, Dunlevy Bros; 219 g hides, 72 bdls hides, J Hammett & Son; 15 butts tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 2 tcs sausage, J P Hanna & Co; 36 bbls molasses, S Ewart & Co; 36 do do, Hayworth & Dilworth; 300 sks oats, Dorrington Bros; 150 bbls apples, H Rea Jr.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 7.—15 bgs clover seed, Head & M; 8 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 kg butter, Haworth & D; 26 hides, S Gallery & Co; 1 car oats, H Rea Jr; 5 kgs butter, N J Braden; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Dani Wallace; 100 tcs lard, 10 bbls lard, W B Hays & Co; 10 do do, E H Myers & Co; 35 doz brooms, Johnston & C; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 20 doz brooms, W McGormley & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & S; 25 bbls oil, S M Hebron; 5 doz brooms

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The weather moderated considerably yesterday, but would freeze again last night; thermometer, at 5 p. m., 30° with wind north-west. The river is unchanged at this point.

Further particulars in regard to the steamboat conflagration at Cincinnati Wednesday, will be found in the telegraph news. The St. Charles was the only Pittsburgh boat destroyed. The Kate Robinson was built here some years ago by Capt. Robt. Robinson, who sold her several years since to Cincinnati parties. Fortunately, our Pittsburgh insurance companies had no risks on any of the boats burned.

We understand that Capt. John W. Anawalt will load the Esperanza, upon her arrival here, for St. Louis.

Dispatches from Cincinnati yesterday state that it is believed that several persons were probably burned to death on the St. Charles. Captain Russell was asleep on the boat when the fire started and made a very narrow escape with his life. The total loss of property by the conflagration is somewhere between $400,000 and $500,000.

—The New Orleans *Times*, of Sunday, says: Business on the levee for the end of the week displayed more activity than we have noticed on any of the former days of the same, and as usual of such like occasions, we have to record a large number of departures. Shipments for the tributaries yesterday were quite active, as our departures for these streams appear to have ample trips, while freight for the West is not so active as we would like to note, but nevertheless some small lots of sugar and molasses go forward. We have an abundance of sugar and molasses stored beneath the sugar shed, the greater part of which has been lying there for weeks past, and as far we can learn, is held by speculators, and as Western buyers care not about buying at the present rates, the other parties care not about selling, and thus matters stand, which can readily be accounted for the falling off in the shipments for the West. We heard it rumored about the landing, yesterday, that Congress would soon take off the tariff on sugar. Should they do so, it would no doubt produce a change in sugar speculation.

—A resident of Cook's Landing, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, La., has filed a suit in the Sixth District Court of New Orleans against the steamer Wade Hampton, claiming $12,000 damages for this: He avers that on the 20th of April, 1871, he was a passenger on the steamer Wade Hampton, when, upon the boat landing at his place of destination, he proceeded to go ashore on the stage plank, when, before he could reach terra firma, he heard something coming behind after him, and, turning, he beheld a hogshead of sugar rolling toward him. Before he could escape the hogshead overtook him, and, coming against him; knocked him down, and so severely injured him that he was laid up for more than five months, during which time he was thoroughly incapacitated from pursuing his business as storekeeper that he was compelled to close his place of business. For all of which pecuniary loss, together with physical injuries, he claims the aforesaid $12,000. He claims that the accident was due to the negligence of the officers of the boat in exercising proper care and discretion in the management of affairs.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Freights for the South are offering pretty freely at forty and fifty cents per hundred for pound lots. Shippers have been holding off in the hope of a decline in rates. As the river is receding, and enlarged canal tolls are still fifty cents ₱ ton for all steamers, the present rates may be considered quite low. It costs the Clara Bodmann $85, 50 tolls for the round trip through the canal. These facts need no comment. With the mercury down to zero, and the river closed by ice at Pittsburgh, and rapidly receding, an advance in rates may reasonably be anticipated, and no grumbling on the part of shippers.

—A St. Louis telegram under date of Tuesday says: The Cowen, Babbage and Valld left today for the Ohio, with barges. The Valld has 1,500 tons for Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and the Babbage 1,500 tons for New Albany and Louisville. The Cowen has 800 tons. There is nothing at present loading at the iron pile. Captain J. P. Dalney, of the Esperanza, is in the city. The Great Republic comes here to load, but the City of Cairo returns to New Orleans from Cairo.

—The United States District Court, at New Orleans, last Saturday, in the cases of Sperry et al vs. the steamer Richmond, and the Merchants Mutual Insurance Company vs. the steamer Richmond, the rule taken by the New Orleans Wrec

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.—D. Kuhns, Schenly, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Harriet R. McCormick, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Pedakriauen of Heurlonder, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Mrs M. J. Wikoff, Rome, Ohio, 3c.

A Fine Residence.—As many persons are looking for desirable out-of-town residences we recommend them to inspect the beautiful homestead of W. E. Agnew, at Agnew's Station, on the P. F. W. & Chicago Railroad, advertised for sale or exchange, in to-day's GAZETTE. This place is reached in a few moments by rail from the city, and is just such a home as would, if known, be quickly picked up. Fleming, Agnew & Co., No. 61 Third avenue, will give all needful information if applied to.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Chanfrau in "Isabel's Expiation," at this temple of the drama, is not receiving from the public the recognition which the great reputation of the lady as an artist richly deserves. Nor is the high character of the play in which she appears so admirably, and is so well supported by the excellent stock company of Manager Elsler, appreciated as it should be by our theatre-going public. The extreme cold weather during the early part of the week, however, has doubtless had much to do with the slim audiences at the "Pittsburgh." The house last night, however, showed a decided improvement on former evenings of this week. To-night will be repeated "Christie Johnstone."

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," is having quite a successful run at Reamer's. The play, taken in connection with the new scenery, is exciting a decided interest on account of its local nature, and the sympathy which such a play is sure to call forth from the heart of our industrial population. "Bertha" will be, given to-night.

Read [illegible]

THE OIL MEN'S LITIGATION.

Continuation of the Case of McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew et. al.—The History of Four Notes.

Yesterday morning the case of McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew was resumed in Judge Kirkpatrick's branch of the District Court.

His Honor at the opening rendered a decision overruling the objection of plaintiffs' counsel to the offer of defendants to introduce testimony showing that four $50,000 notes had been negotiated by Dr. Hostetter and that the proceeds were not applied to the payment of the Company's notes, of which those in suit formed a part.

Major Frew's examination was then continued. He testified that the four $50,000 notes had the month of December on them, but no day of the month; the time the notes were to run was not on them; McClurkan had never called upon them regarding the notes before they matured; from December 25, 1869, until witness's attention was called to the fact that the notes were in existence, was over fifteen months; he never authorized McClurken to fill up the $50,000 note.

THE PLAINTIFF ON THE STAND.

The next witness called was Samuel McClurkan, who was sworn and testified as follows: Am plaintiff in some of these suits; I am in the Fort Pitt Bank; I went into the bank four years ago; it is not an incorporated institution; some forty persons constitute the partnership; the business is carried on by officers; I was President in 1869, and am now; Dr. Hostetter, R. H. King, Daniel Wallace, Capt. Andrew Miller, John L. Hisher and Mr. Bailey constituted the Board of Directors in 1869; the capital of the bank was $207,500; became acquainted with Dr. Hostetter in 1854; since then have been on intimate terms with him; I knew Hostetter's son in the oil ring, in November, 1869; couldn't say how I knew he was a member; he he may have told me; I know it was some time had raised money for the Doc. know what he was going before November 1 to raise about $80,000; Dr. H. [illegible] me difficulty with the members of the company about getting oil late in December, and shortly before I bought the notes; he told me that Lockhart and others were to give him $5,000 or 10,000 barrels of oil and he couldn't get it; he told me there was paper out; he said there were several notes that he wouldn't lift unless he got this oil; I am now speaking of December, 1870, and not 1869; he mentioned to me six notes that were in the Mechanics' Bank; they are part of the notes in suit. [Notes shown and the ones mentioned specified. They amounted to $26,000.] I was not on the paper as original endorser; Hostetter subsequently spoke of a note for $10,000 which Morehead held. [Note shown witness.] He told me Moorehead had it and asked me if the bank would discount it; I told him we would; I knew Moorhead had the note from what Hostetter told me; the time we had the conversation about the six notes in the Mechanic's Bank was in December, 1870, before the notes matured. It might have been a week or only a few days; it was nearly a month afterwards that Dr. H. told me of the note Mr. Moorhead had; I got my information from Dr. H. [note shown]; that note was discounted on bank probably; the day it was made or soon afterwards; Hostetter in the conversation said he wouldn't pay the notes unless he got some oil he spoke of; he said he didn't know whether the other parties would pay the notes or not; he thought they wouldn't pay them, he said: I got the impression from him that they wouldn't be paid by the other parties; Hostetter spoke to me of discounting the bank four $50,000 notes.—Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew; he spoke to me about them that time before they were discounted, two or three days; the notes were discounted December 31, 1870; this conversation took place in bank; no person but Dr. Hostetter and I heard the conversation; he spoke to me of four of the six notes before he spoke of discounting; this was not more than three or four days before the $50,000 notes were spoken of; Dr. Hostetter came in after the Board; he asked me if we could discount; I said we supposed we could, but must go and see some one of the Board; this conversation took place the day they were discounted; probably not more three days before he spoke to me of discounting the $50,000 notes; it was two hours after the meeting of the Board that he came in; Dr. H. was not at the meeting that day I think; but he may have been there; the four notes, $50,000, were not laid before the Board that day, Dr. H. endorsed to me four $50,000 notes; I have them, but not with me; on the face of the notes, when I saw them, they were all in blank; the times were in blank; I mean the time the notes had to run; I believe they were all that way; I didn't examine them very closely; they had been dated, but can't remember the date; think the month was written at the top; think the day and month of the year was in; the year was 1869; they were not stamped; Lockhart and Frew were drawers of two, and Byers and Co., of two; the endorsers were Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., and Dr. Hostetter; think I saw Dr. Hostetter fill them in; in the back room; didn't see them all filled; but saw some of them; thought I knew what he was doing; think Hostetter wrote in the notes sixteen months; don't know that there was anything spoken about what he should put in the notes, wouldn't say I hadn't any conversation about it; know Dr. Hostetter's hand writing; the words filling up the notes were in his hand writing.

I paid them all but the discount at 6 per cent. Borrowed the money to take up the notes from Geo. W. Smith, who is Dr. Hostetter's partner; I spoke to Mr. Barton, about the notes before I took them up; I told Barton that a Mr. Gordon who was not a director in our bank at the time, had said there would be trouble about these notes, and I said if I could get the money I would lift them; Gordon was afterward elected director after the $50,000 had been discounted; Mr. Barton I knew was Mr. Hostetter's counsel at the time I spoke to him; he, Barton, said he thought Smith would lend me the money; I went down the next morning to Mr. Barton's office and found Smith there; Barton said he had been talking to him about that, and when I said I wanted $100,000, Mr. Smith said he could let me have it; the conversation only took a few minutes; I made the notes out that day and got $50,000 on them that day; I gave Smith my own note for $45,000; not endorsed; there was no memorandum that I was indebted to Smith for $45,000; I made no assignment of securities to him; the arrangement was if he was not satisfied with that, I could give him my note for the balance; my note was to run six months; I paid him no interest; I hav'nt paid Smith; the notes ran to the bank; Smith told me to take it down, and give it to Mr. Wilson; I got no money on interest has been paid on it; in purchasing the notes upon which suit is brought he got witness) did not use a dollar of Dr. Hostetter's money.

Re-direct.—In the conversation with Dr. Hostetter in regard to the $50,000 notes, he told me he had bonds as collateral, but I don't remember him telling me the amount who they belonged to.

Cross-examination.—The witness stated that Dr. Hostetter told him at that times the $50,000 notes were discounted; that there was an arrangement for each of the parties to take up $100,000 each; he was to get 10,000 barrels of oil, but he hadn't got the oil and wouldn't take up the paper.

Court here adjourned till this morning at nine o'clock.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Street Commissioner Linderman yesterday complained to the Mayor that Mrs. Smith, who keeps a shirt store at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, persisted in depositing ashes on the highway in front of her house. A summons, calling for the appearance of Mrs Smith, was issued.

The Mayor yesterday collected $25 and costs from an individual named Mollie Hartman, she having been summoned to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mrs. Jane Williams.

A warrant was last evening issued from the Mayor's office, for Michael Cavanah, the wife of the latter having made an information charging him with disorderly conduct in attempting to take their furniture from the house and sell it. Michael was arrested, lodged in the Central Station house, and will have an opportunity to tell his story this morning.

Simon Schock and Lewis R. Gravosky had a little difficulty the other evening, which resulted in cross suits for assault and battery yesterday, one before Alderman Humbert and the other before 'Squire Donaldson. The little matter was finally settled by each party paying the costs in his own particular case.

A morbidly curious assemblage, which congregated at the office of Alderman O'Donnell last evening, expecting to hear the developments which were supposed to be forthcoming in the investigation of the lonely house case of Nathaniel Lehman vs. John Shubert, et ux., were doomed to disappointment. The prosecutor did't appear, and the hearing was postponed until Tuesday next, when it is most likely an equally satisfactory end will be reached as that attained to on last evening.

Before Alderman O'Donnell, Wm. W. Comegy's appeared last evening and charged John Mooney with the larceny from the boarding house of which the prosecutor is proprietor, of a pair of gaiters, valued at $8. A warrant was issued.

The same magistrate sent an officer to look for John Brown who is charged with the larceny of fifty-nine dollars, from Frederick Buttger. The parties in this suit boarded at the same house at Sandy Creek, and were room mates. John missed the amount referred to, and as Fred. left suddenly, thinks the money must have gone with him.

Joseph K. Kerr, better knowu as the "pigeon shooter," was again in the Central Station House last night. Officer Sayers found him drunk and acting very disorderly on Elm street, and with much difficulty, on account of resistance on the part of the prisoner, succeeded in locking him up.

The United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) employ 600 hands in their works at Marion, N. J., and are turning out 250 of their celebrated time-keepers daily, or one watch per day for each two hands employed; their working time is ten hours per day, or 600 minutes, producing a fine watch complete every two and a half minutes, and a little more, and even at that, are unable to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand caused by the extraordinary records the watches are making as accurate and reliable time-pieces, an instance of patient and persevering energy and enterprise, rewarded by prosperity which we are glad to see.

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POLITICS IN ALLEGHENY.

Another Gathering of Republicans Last Night—Allegheny City Union Republican Club Organized—The Aims of the Organization.

The second meeting for the organization of a Republican Club in Allegheny city, was held last evening in the Select Council Chamber. There was a large increase in the attendance over the former meeting, indicating the hearty favor with which the project is received among members of the party.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Mr. Arthur Hobson, President.

The report of the Committee on Organization was then called for, and in response, Mr. H. M. Long read the Constitution which had been prepared by the Committee.

The document consisted of seven articles. In the first the "Northside Republican Club" was fixed as the name, and it was stipulated that all Republicans resident on the Northside and of "good moral character" should be eligible to membership.

In the 2d article the object of the Club was stated to be "to advance the interests of the Republican party, to elevate the tone of public political sentiment and to discountenance corruption in national, State and municipal elections." It was further stipulated in the article that any dictatorial interference in the municipal elections, would not be allowed by the Club upon the part of any of its members.

Article 3. Specified officers of the Club as President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and detailed their duties to be such as usually appertain to such officers.

The initiation fee in the Club was fixed by the fourth article at $5. The fifth article provided for the opening of the rooms each secular day, and for weekly meetings of the Club during the campaign, and monthly meetings at other times. Article six provided for the fining, suspension or expulsion of any member who might be guilty of any misconduct, either in or out of the Club, detrimental to the interests of the Republican party. Amendments to the Constitution were provided for in article seventh.

The paper, on motion, was received for consideration.

Mr. H. M. Long said that although a member of the committee, he objected to the name which had been reported—"The Northside Club." He thought that it should be more distinctive, that it should be an Allegheny City club. They didn't want to organize a county club, nor to divide the county into two, as was the practical inference of the name, "Northside Club of Allegheny County." They wanted an organization which would reflect the sentiments and the wishes of the Republicans of Allegheny City. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that the name be fixed as the "Allegheny City Republican Club."

Mr. Smith favored a North Side Club, including all the Republicans on the North side of the rivers. The city needed all the strength that could be obtained on the North side to obtain her rights in the County Conventions. He favored uniting all the interests of Republicans on the North side in this club.

Mr. Myler was of the opinion that some more distinctive name than North Side should be adopted. If they put out their banner with the name, "North side Club," nobody would know what that meant. But if it was called the Allegheny City Republican Club, then everybody would understand it. He also favored the addition of "Union" to the name.

After some further discussion, the name "Allegheny City Union Republican Club" was adopted.

Mr. Hastings.—Mr. President, I move that the words "of good moral character" be stricken out. (Laughter and applause.

The facetious suggestion of the gentleman from the Third ward was looked upon as an innovation, and the moral qualifications necessary in prospective members of the club were insisted upon by the unanimous adoption of the article.

Mr. Myler, moved to amend the third article so as to provide for nine Vice Presidents—one from each ward. Carried.

The remaining sections were adopted without debate, after which the constitution as amended was adopted as a whole.

Mr. S. C. Schoyer suggested that all persons intending to become members of the club, sign the constitution at once.

Mr. Myler from the Committee on Hall said they had not been successful in procuring a room in any way suitable for a *permanent* club room, but they were offered the room in the third story of the Second National Bank Building which would answer their purpose until the opening of the campaign. When that time arrived, the room on the same floor in the adjoining building could be obtained and the two rooms ought to be sufficient. The Committee had in view a hall which was to be made over the Diamond Savings Bank Building, but possession of it could not be had until June.

The Committee on motion was instructed to procure the hall, and put it in order for the meeting of the club.

Mr. D. L. Smith moved that the officers of the meeting be continued as officers of the club until the next meeting, when a regular election would be entered into. Carried.

Mr. Schoyer suggested that the initiation fees be paid at that time.

On motion of Mr. Smith the meeting then adjourned until Tuesday evening, March 19, to convene at the new hall of the club.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In this Court yesterday morning Robert McBride was convicted of assault and battery. Campbell Stevens pleaded guilty to a similar offence. Sentence deferred.

Robert Morgan was convicted of the larceny of $6.00 from John Burke. Sentenced deferred.

Trial List for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.

Barbara Martin,	Edward Helan,
Charles Heintsman,	Emanual Ells,
Wm. Coblin, et al.	John Jones,
Jacob Cauley,	John King,
Wm. Feite,	James Collins,
Charles Herold,	Wm. Pearce,
John Curly,	David Donnely.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The case of McConnaghy vs. O'Neill & Rook, action for libel previously reported, occupied the attention of the Court all day. At three o'clock the jury retired to deliberate on their verdict, and Court adjourned. About an hour and a half after adjournment the jury agreed and sealed their verdict.

Trial List for To-day.

— Com. ex. rel., vs. Hofmeister.
133. McCrea vs. McKnight.
137. Greenawald & Kohn vs. Deagenhart.
140. Feid vs. Duquesne Building and Loan Association.
142. Powers vs. Corbett.
145. Nauman vs. Cheesman & Morrow.
148. McKelvy vs. Dorch.
151. Dyson vs. Catley.
154. Berkhart vs. Bennington.
158. Page vs. Wohl.
159. Holmes vs. Hall, admx.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In the case of Fenaty vs. Williamson, action to recover the price of a raft, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for 6¼ cents.

The first case taken up was the City of Pittsburgh vs. John F. Clubey, action on municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $273.

The "oil suit" was continued before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

68. C. Young vs. Alexander McClintock.
43. J. Charles Dicken vs. A. Wiedman.
165. Francis McCoy vs. James Douglass.
168. John Denny vs. John Charles, et al.
174. Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. T. T. Phillips.
69. Max Roedelheim vs. S. Roedelheim & Co.
O. L. 97. Allegheny City vs William Chambers.
86. Michael Heron vs. W. Barton, et al.

Birmingham Letter List—March 8, 1872.

Anderson S B	Fraund Kate	Price D
Beggs Lewis	Gray Ed	Roberts G W
Bails A C.	Gutheridge Albert	Reed E Mrs
Bancroft Jas M	Harth T	Rhodes Mary
Barnes Agnes	Hays J H Mrs	Rainey John K
Brown James	Johnston John	Schoun Wm
Brown W G	Johnson Peter	Smith Hannah
Boyle Miss Ann e	Johnson Hattie	Smith Emma
Clark R H	Jonson T G	Snyder Jas
Campbell John	Little L Mrs	Thomas S
Cleary John S	Little George	Tunels Kate
Craig Mary	Lowry Sam	Whirl Rud
Crawford Jas	Michels Jas	Webb E
Colligan John	Mille F A	Wilkinson S
Daniels Evan C	Mallory Annette E	Widner Annie E
Donovan B C	Murphy Ann	Wilson Mabell
Doyle John	Mowry W	Wilson Sarcissa
Devlin P C	McDonald Robt	Wilson John
Daugherty Jas C	McDonough C	Wallace John J
Donavon M	McCullough Mary	Ward Thomas
Evans Maggie	Nellinger Mrs	Watson Kate
Evans Nora E	Ormsby O H	Widner Peter
Finch Wm Jr	O'Brine Jas	Wilson Dr J E
Faulkener Mrs	Osland H A	

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BREVITIES.

WORK in the Parks will commence in a few weeks.

ALLEGHENY Republicans are thoroughly enthusiastic over the new club.

THE Davenport Brothers, with Prof. Fay, appear next week at Masonic Hall.

STEREOSCOPTION entertainment in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny to-night.

LIBRARY HALL was well filled last evening with ladies and gentlemen to hear Rev. Kerr's lecture.

MRS. GORDON, of Moon township, was severely burned by the explosion of an oil lamp on Wednesday.

ONE of Mayor Blackmore's policemen was yesterday morning fined for drunkenness, and dismissed from the force.

A CERTIFIED copy of the Allegheny County Fee Bill, as signed by the Governor, arrived in the city on Wednesday.

A MEETING of the Woman's Suffrage Association is announced for this evening at the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, 104 Fourth avenue.

LAST NIGHT a burglar, in which two ladies were seated, broke down on Lercock street, Allegheny. The occupants of the vehicle escaped uninjured.

THE alarm of fire from box 91, yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning out of the chimney of a tenement house belonging to Mr. C. H. Armstrong, near Soho.

"BUFFALO BILL," the frontiersman who accompanies Alexis on his hunting excursion through the west, passed through this city *en route* for the east yesterday.

THE man who was suffocated at a slack heap near Mansfield, on the 19th of December last, it now appears was one Zimmerman, whose father resides in the Eleventh ward, this city.

AUGUSTA DEREEK made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging S. J. Davis with larceny of two children's dresses. Accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

THE "Roosterrs" who engineered the Allegheny County Bill through both houses are now chuckling and telling it as a good joke how they drew the wool over Hon. D. N. White's eyes.

IT IS with sincere regret that we announce the death of a little daughter of Captain Joseph S. Cuppies, which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, after a severe illness of only a few days.

MAYOR'S CREEK PATTERSON, we regret to state, was taken quite ill yesterday afternoon. In his absence from the office, John Coyle, Esq., is performing the duties of Clerk to Mayor Blackmore.

DANIEL JONES and Thomas Dunn were before the Mayor yesterday, on a charge of stealing thirteen dollars from Wm. H. Mahlan, at the Rush House. The accused gave bail for a hearing on Saturday.

MICHAEL McCOY, a brakeman on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday fell between two cars of a moving train, was run over by several cars and instantly killed. Deceased was a young man and unmarried.

IN the case of the woman found murdered near Mineral Point, the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death at the hands of her husband, Michael Moore, on the morning of March 1, 1872.

A CORRESPONDENT desires us to call Street Commissioner Linderman's attention to a deep gutter, across the pavement, on Congress street, between Webster and Wylie avenues, and suggests that that city officer should have a bridge or covering of some kind constructed over the same.

THIS afternoon and to-morrow a fair will be held at the house of Mrs. Oudry, on South avenue, Allegheny, for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of the Hilsdow. The little folks are deeply interested in the success of the work. Such enterprises are creditable to them. Admission ten cents.

THE Church of Centre, near Canonsburg, in the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has extended a unanimous call to Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of Temperanceville, to become their pastor. This church for many years enjoyed the pastorate of Rev. Alexander Donehoo, D. D., of that place, and is now recently that of Rev. F. J. Collier. The congregation is a large and flourishing one. Mr. Donehoo has not as yet accepted the call.

AN investigation into the management of the Allegheny City Poor House is to be made, a member of the Board of Directors having become dissatisfied with the present conduct of affairs at that institution. The character of the charges has not been made public, but if they be well grounded the curious will doubtless in due time, as a committee has been appointed to investigate, and have probably ere this time entered upon their duties.

CORONER WEST last evening empanneled a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of Michael McCoy, the brakeman who was killed yesterday at Oceola, on the Connellsville Railroad, mention of which is made elsewhere. The unfortunate man had resided on High street, in the Fifth ward, and was only nineteen years of age. Owing to the absence of important witnesses, the inquest was adjourned, to be resumed this evening at seven o'clock, in the Coroner's office.

MANUFACTURING NEWS.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., are enlarging their works at Sharpsburg, for five Bunks furnaces, a 20-inch three-high Louth plate mill, and other essential additions.

WM. CLARK & CO. are adding two puddling furnaces to their Solar Hoop Mills. Their business is increasing very rapidly, requiring further additions to their facilities.

D. W. WOOD & SON, McKeesport—the American-Russia sheet mill—are putting up eight knobling fires, and adding a large steam hammer, with a view of making blooms.

LEWIS & ROSENTHAL recently shipped to a works at Spuytenduyvil, N. Y., a double steam punch, weighing 35,000 lbs. They have orders for rolls for several new mills in the West and South.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS are making an addition of 160 feet to their Allegheny mill, to accommodate an 8-inch and a 10-inch puddling train, with engines and other corresponding facilities.

MCKNIGHT & Co. have reconstructed their works—recently burned down—so rapidly as to feel certain that they will be ready for operation by the middle of March. This will be the finest rolling mill of its capacity in Pittsburgh.

THE L. S. Lane new machine shop at Beaver Falls are putting in some very fine tools. A 16-foot 25-inch swing lathe, furnished by the Western Tool Company, is regarded as the best pieces of tool work ever made in Pittsburgh.

THE O'Hara Boiler Works, corner Second avenue and Liberty street, are doing some excellent work for the portable and stationary engines built at shops in Pittsburgh and neighboring localities. The oil country takes many of their boilers.

ANDERSON & FREYFOGEL have a contract for a large amount of the heavy cast iron work for the 8th and Allegheny railroad bridge. Also, the contract for the superstructure, including excellent facilities for this quality of work Captain Eads selected them us a party who could do it best for him.

THE Western Tool Works have invented a machine for cutting and planing the paper washers lately invented by West & Hanna. The tool is a novelty worth seeing. And the washer is an important addition to mechanical appliances, taking the place of linen, leather, wood, rubber, &c., for washers, gaskets, &c.

MANY of the machine shops, especially the lightest of them are crowded with steamboat work. Nearly every one of the long line of boats on the Monongahela wharf is in partnership, for the time being, with some machine shop. The extent of repairs is not unusual, but the near approach of navigation season makes the business of steamboat repairing very brisk.

THE Diamond Printing Ink Company concluded to abandon the manufacture of varnish and lampblack, and the mixing and grinding of their inks in Pittsburgh, and to build a new factory near Verner, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where all their operations can be conducted on the same ground. Time demonstrates all things and will be apt to show whether Pittsburgh can make printer's ink with success.

THE Ripley & Co. Glass Works are filling an order for twenty tons of bottle stoppers, for a house in New York. They have devised a plan for burnishing—of finishing—tumblers by which so much labor is saved as to profit them $5,000 per annum. The plan consists in giving the finishing work to the carrier boy, who rotates the tumbler on a mould, instead of employing a burnisher for the purpose. This concern makes its moulds, all its tools, &c., and the glass house and shops cover an acre of ground.

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Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The cattle market opened with a little animation; the offerings closed slow at a decline of 1¼c to 1½c for the week. Very best on sale 6@7¼c; that rated first quality 5¾@6c; medium or good fair 4¾@5¾c; receipts 1,332; sales 417. Hogs in fair supply; common 6¼c; good 7c; extra 7¾c; net receipts 5,673. Sheep; receipts continued light; 6@6¼c gross; extra fine sold at 9c; receipts 1,370.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Oats, scarce at 60c. Whisky, dull; retailed 80c@$1. Cotton, easy; sales 7,000 bales; good to ordinary, 21c; low middlings, 21¾c; middlings, 22¼c; receipts, 5,205 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,775 bales; Cronstadt, 1,559 bales; coast, 3,269 bales.

—A Trenton (N. J.) dispatch says the Quartermaster's report in reference to the sale of arms to the French Government, as requested by a resolution of the House, shows that the contract was made by that officer, but that Governor Randolph refused to acquiesce.

THE STATE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A NEW postoffice has been established at Houstonville, between Washington and Cannonsburg.

THE Citizen's Library at Washington is to be formally opened on the 7th inst., when there will be a public meeting with speeches.

HARMON'S CREEK is the name of a postoffice recently established in Hanover township. A new one has also been established at Noble's Mill, Buffalo township.

THE boys of Bentleysville had a rat hunt the other day. All the boys under 16 years of age were in it and divided into two parties. The result was a grand total of 158 rats and 328 mice.

AN adjourned court will be held by Judges Acheson, Bradley and Scott, on the 3d of April next for the purpose of disposing of business on the argument list, and a special adjourned court will commence on the 4th Monday of the same month for the trial of causes by jury in the Common Pleas.

A FIRE broke out in a frame building on Main street, Washington, on Tuesday morning, and before it was out destroyed the house in which it originated, belonging to Mr. Montgomery, and another frame house adjoining it and belonging to Dr. Whittlesey. Water was scarce, and the fire had its own way. The Montgomery house was occupied by Mcglumphy's grocery and Countee's shoe shop, while up stairs the family of Mr. S. S. Kelley and the Misses Demarcandie family lived. The other house was occupied by Lonkert's confectionary, and the butcher shop of Charlton and McGuffie.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

THE borough election at Apollo resulted in favor of the Republican ticket.

KITTANNING authorities have bought 1,200 feet of hose, and want the citizens to get up a fire company to manipulate it.

"A" in the Armstrong *Republican* says: S. B. McNeal, lately doing business as merchant in Elderton, this county, left here on the 10th of January last, and has not since been heard from. He had purchased a number of cattle from some of his neighboring farmers, giving his note for the same, and is supposed to have taken with him a large sum of money, a large part of which was borrowed from his customers and friends. The cattle were shipped to the east and sold, as has been ascertained since, but Mr. McNeal has not turned up to pay for them. An investigation into his affairs discloses the fact that his liabilities amount to over $25,000, that his real estate was covered with judgments and that his too confiding creditors have lost their money. Among the heaviest losers are Hood, Boonbright & Co., of Philadelphia, J. Marlin Walker, of Indiana county, and a gentleman at Whitesburgh, this county.

LARIMER COUNTY.

The Democrat is about to get a steam engine and run its press with it.

THE East Brady *Independent* says: On Wednesday evening last, a son of Mr. Allen, residing at Foxburg, was drowned while skating. He had got on the ice where it was very thin, went through and was drowned. The body had not been recovered at last accounts.

AT the adjourned court, on Thursday of last week, not much business of a public character was transacted. A bond was approved to A. Balliet, of St. Petersburg. The other petitions were held over to May term. There will be no court now until the first Monday in May.

THE *Democrat* says the effects of the oil business, in Richland township, this county, can readily be seen by reference to the merchantile appraiser's list. Last year, in that township there were two merchants. This year there are fifty-two, and in a few months there will doubtless be fully a hundred.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

LAST Wednesday a week, Hon. Job Mann fell on the ice in his yard, injuring himself badly. He has been very ill ever since.

WE learn that Mr. James Rea, of Bedford township, fell on the ice the other day and broke three ribs. Mr. Rea is quite old, and this misfortune will go hard with him.

BRIDGEPORT is not a nice place. Murders and fights and outrages of all sorts are common there. Not long ago, the proprietress of that place, female, a boarder taking liberties with the cream in the spring-house and consequently turned him off, and the boarder came back at night and broke the doors and windows of the Troutman mansion with rocks.

ON the 21st ult., the dwelling house, together with nearly all the household goods, of Mr. J. S. Otis, in Napier township, were destroyed by fire. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a spark from the pipe or flue, and had gained such headway before being discovered as not to be controlled. Mr. C. was not at home at the time. The loss will be heavy for him to bear. No insurance. We might add that the charitable neighbors are subscribing toward making up the loss.

CINCINNATI.

The Great Steamboat Fire—Fearful Powder Explosion—Losses and Insurance—Two Persons Missing.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—In the steamboat fire last night, the people on the steamer St. Charles had barely time to rush from their beds; some seeking safety in the water. Among the latter were Captain Russel, the colored chambermaid and the steward, the latter escaping with singed hair. A large amount of cotton and other freight on the landing caught fire and burned fiercely for some time, but was finally extinguished by the firemen.

The steamer Robert Burns, loaded for Memphis, which was lying at the wharf boat, dropped down to the foot of Main street and escaped injury.

Early in the excitement warning was given that there was powder in the magazine of the Kate Robinson. The destroyed boats had all wlited away to glowing hulks when the first explosion took place. It was a light one, probably of benzine. The second one, however, was a genuine volcanic eruption of gunpowder—a heavy roar that shook the crowd, and tossed the flame, smoke and debris fifty feet in the air.

The work of the fire department resulted in a partial saving of the steamer Champion, and the rescue of a valuable new wharf boat.

The steamer Absona was owned by Captains Isham and Williamson, of this city. Yesterday she was purchased for eight thousand dollars, deliverable as soon as the cargo was discharged. She was not insured. The cargo, which is estimated to be worth seventy-five thousand dollars, was insured in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The Kate Robinson was to depart for the Tennessee river to-day. She was valued at ten thousand dollars. No insurance. The cargo was valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

The St. Charles was valued at twenty thousand dollars. She was insured in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati companies for fifteen thousand dollars, and had about three thousand dollars worth of freight aboard.

The Argosy was valued at seven thousand dollars, and had one hundred tons of freight aboard for New Orleans, including two hundred barrels of whisky, one thousand boxes of candles, and two hundred barrels of pork. The loss on the cargo is estimated at sixty thousand dollars. There was no insurance.

The Major Anderson was valued at $15,000 and insured for $8,000 in this city.

The Champion was loaded for Shreveport, and had one hundred tons of furniture and fifty barrels of whisky. She was not entirely consumed, but uninsured.

Captains Williamson and Isham, of this city, are the heaviest losers, owning three of the boats with no insurance.

There are two deck hands missing from the St. Charles. They are supposed to have been drowned.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—River 10 feet 3 inches; falling. Departed.—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Kitty Hegler, Kanawha river.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—River rising slowly; six feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and partially cloudy. Arrived.—Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Tallisman, Cairo. Departed.—Burkesville, Upper Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, March 7.—Weather cloudy and cold; now clearing and moderating; mercury 31 to 42. River falling. Up.—Davage and barges, 8 P. M.; W. H. Brown and barges, 7 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Quickstep, 7; C. B. Church and Alaska, 9. Down.—Kate Putnam, 9 P. M.; Petrel No. 2, 1; J. S. Neal with barges, 7 A. M.; Bowling Green, 1 P. M.; Nick Longworth and Leclaire, 3; Tarascon, 4; Mary Ament, 4:30—all with full trips. Business very active; more freight than tonnage.

SVILLE, March 7.—River falling slowly; five feet inches in canal; three feet four inches in chute. The weather moderated this afternoon; cloudy and mild. Business only fair. Arrived—John Kilgour, Mollie Ebert and Charmer, Cincinnati; Bermuda, Evansville; Camelia, Tennessee river. Departed.—John Kilgour, New Orleans; Mollie Ebert, St. Louis; Bermuda, Cincinnati; Charmer, Evansville; Glasgow, Arkansas river. The Falls Pilot brought in 15,000 bushels of coal from Cannelton, and returned for more.

CAIRO, March 7.—Arrived.—Valid, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis, 3. Departed.—Indiana, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Valid, Pittsburgh, 3; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 7. River fallen two inches. Weather clear; thermometer 54.

IOWA.

The State University.

IOWA CITY, March 7.—Yesterday the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University were in session, and transacted a large amount of business. In the evening the second annual commencement exercises of the Medical Department were held in the chapel. An able address was delivered by Hon. James T. Lane, of Davenport, to the medical class. An elegant portrait painting of President Thatcher was presented to the Board of Regents by the medical faculty and class. Governor Carpenter was present, and acknowledged the presentation in behalf of the Board of Regents. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon one hundred and forty gentlemen and two ladies by President Thatcher, making an increase of the number of graduates over last year of thirteen. A complimentary banquet was tendered to the Faculty by the students, at the Clinton House. About one hundred and fifty guests were present, including the entire University Faculty, the Board of Regents, and many dignitaries from different parts of the State. Speeches were made by President Thatcher, Hon. C. W. Slagle and others.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Chicago *Daily News* made its appearance yesterday.

—Shocks of earthquake were felt throughout central Germany at intervals during Wednesday night.

—Charles L. Thayer's residence in West Roxbury, Mass., was burned on Thursday morning. Loss $23,000.

—A Wilmington (North Carolina) dispatch says: It is not known there whether the reports of the death of Henry Berry Lowry, the notorious swamp outlaw, are unfounded. Additional reports are current that he was either murdered by his brother or drowned.

ROCHESTER.

Railway Accident—Fourteen Persons Injured.

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